

REMOTE VIEWING TRAINING SESSION

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*****
*
*
* Remote Viewer : LB
*
* Interviewer : FA
*
* Observer(s) : _____
*               _____
*               _____
*
* Date : 02/12/85
*
* Starting Time : 1325 hours, local
*
* Site # : 0084
*
* Site Acquisit.: CRV (CRV ERV PRV ARV BRV Other _____)
*
* Working Mode : GT (GT HE Other _____)
*
* Feedback class: C ( A B C Other _____)
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*****
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*****
*
* Ending time : 1356 hours, local
*
* Notes : 56 30'N 169 38' 15"W
*
* Highest stage : 02
*
* Evaluation : -
*
*****
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*****
* DESCRIPTION OF SITE
* Actual : Pribilof Islands, St. George, Alaska
*
* RV summ.: Land/water interface, land is flat.Rocks, rising-very tall,
*           green, cold, wind sounds, misty-AOL feels like a cliff
*
*****
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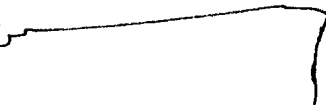
SG1J

✓ 12 FEB 85

121325 FEB 85

FT. MOORE  
(FABO)


56° 30' N  
169° 30' 15" W



A: ACROSS  
ANGLE  
DOWN


B: BLDG CFB

56° 30' N  
169° 30' 15" W



A: MISS BRWALL

56° 30' N  
169° 30' 15" W



A: RISING  
HARD  
ANGLE  
DOWN  
WINDY

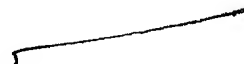
B: ~~WOODLAND~~  
LAND C

A: SMOOTH  
EVEN  
CHIPPY

B: WATER C

L/W INTER. C


56° 30' N  
169° 30' 15" W



A: STRAIGHT  
HOLLOW  
MAYMAY

B: WOOD CFB

56° 30' N  
169° 30' 15" W



A: STRAIGHT  
ANGLE  
STRAIGHT

B: ~~ADL BRWALL~~  
PIOR ANCH.

56° 30' N  
169° 30' 15" W

A: NORTH  
UNKNOWN  
HAND  
UP,  
SLOPING

B: LAND PL

A: ACROSS  
MOUNTAIN/SMOOTH  
MOUNTAINS

B: \_\_\_\_\_ CFB

56° 30' N  
169° 30' 15" W

A: FLAT  
ACROSS  
HAND

B: LAND C

A: DOWN  
MOUNTAIN

\$ CORNER

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: CURVED  
SMOOTH  
DOWN  
ACROSS

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: POINTED

MESS DOWN

56° 30' N  
169° 30' 15" W

A: UP  
RAMP  
DOWN  
HAND  
SMOOTH

B: \_\_\_\_\_

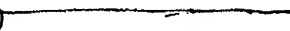
56° 30' N  
169° 30' 15" W

56° 30' N  
169° 30' 15" W

(13)

SUMMARY/ SOFAR : SITE IS LAND/WATER  
INTFC. LAND IS FLAT.

56° 30' N  
169° 31' 15" W



A: ACROSS  
SMOOTH  
FLAT

B: LAND

A: FLAT  
LAND  
BUSY  
MANMADE

B


ROCK ARE  
LIMESTONE WALLS

S2: DARK GRAY PL  
HAND CFB  
PIECES

STALO SMALL CFB  
MOSSY SMALL PL

ROCK BULK  
SWAMP.

56° 30' N  
169° 30' 15" W



A: FLAT  
FIND  
LIVID  
ACROSS

B: LAND

A: GRASSY CFB  
ROUGH

B: LAND

(4)

56° 30' N  
169° 30' 15" W

MISS DHOVA  
HOT  
MOUNTAIN.

56° 30' N  
169° 30' 15" W

A: ACROSS  
FURT  
SHOOT  
B: CLOUD C

A: ACROSS  
NORTH  
SHOOT

B: WATER

A: VERTICAL

MISS DHOVA  
HOT DHOVA  
LIGHT HOUSE

56° 30' N  
169° 30' 15" W

A: RISING  
UP  
CLOUDS  
SOLID  
HAND  
B: CLOUD C

52: WIND  
SHOOTS C  
LIGHT COLOR  
HAND FROZING  
RASP FROZING CFD  
AND

ADL BR  
RIL SUN

(5)

56° 30' N  
169° 30' 15" W

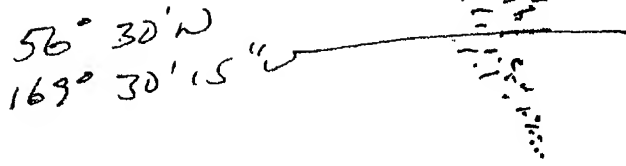


A: ROCKY  
HARD  
B: LAND  
C: ROCKY  
SMOOTH  
COAST  
D: WATER

S2: ROCK

~~AS~~ FLAT  
MOUNT  
MOUNTAIN  
B: CITY/TOWN AND

56° 30' N  
169° 30' 15" W




A: FLAT  
HARD  
ROCKY  
B: LAND

S2: ROCKS  
RISING  
VERY TALL  
WOODEN  
COAST  
BIRD SOUNDS  
MISTY  
HILLY  
STEEP

HILLY  
CURVING DOWN  
FLAT

(6)

56° 30' N  
169° 30' 15" W



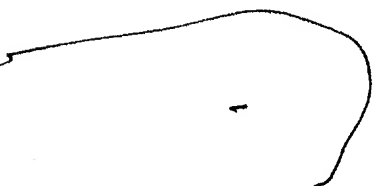
A: CURVING  
UP  
HAWK

B: LAND /

ALL  
FOOLS LIKE A  
CLIFF

S2: STEEP  
HAWK  
ROUGH  
HAWK/CLIFF

56° 30' N  
169° 31' 15" W



A: CURVING  
HAWK  
HAWK/CLIFF  
B: LAND / W INTO

ALL  
LAKES  
CAVILLOSON

SITE END  
1356

# New Day for Alaska's Pribilof Islanders

CPYRGHT

By SUSAN HACKLEY JOHNSON

Photographs by TIM THOMPSON

**F**AR OUT IN THE BERING SEA, on a small, rugged volcanic island, Larry McCalhott starts his Datsun pickup, waves good-bye to his wife and daughters, and drives to his daily work. He is an overworked, hardworking, 52-year-old college graduate whose soft voice and easygoing manner belie the anxiety he is feeling these days.

A president of Tanadgwech, Our Land, which is St. Paul's native-owned profit-making corporation, Larry handles the business interest of St. Paul, and he is the best hope his people have of averting financial, social, and cultural disaster. Today, not only St. Paul's sealing industry is under fire as a cruel and outdated practice, but also the federal government, which operates the

industry, is proposing to relieve its own budget problems by reducing financial support to the island.

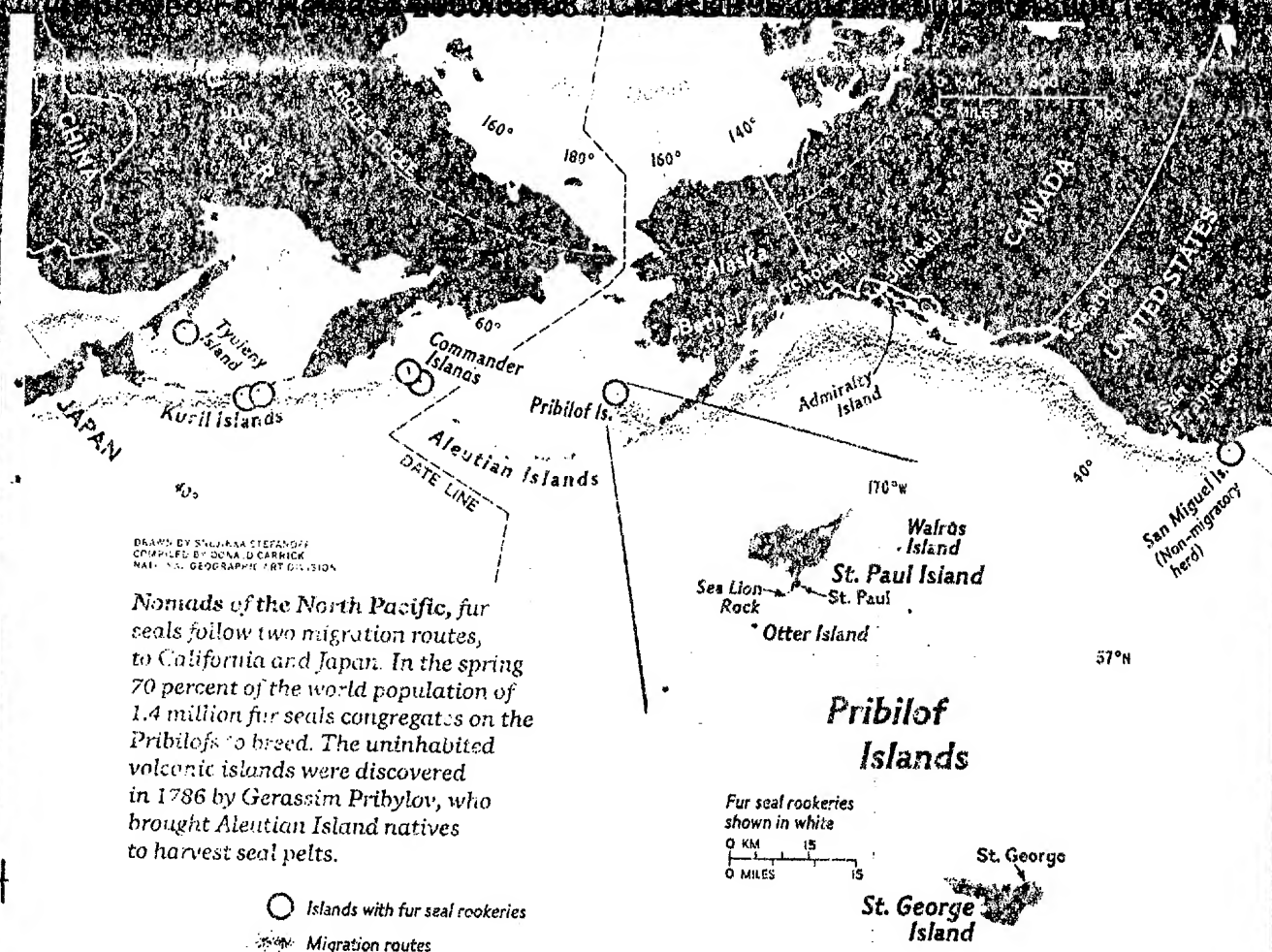
"The treaty we've signed protects our culture and the island habitat. It is our own responsibility," Larry said.

Larry is one of 200 Aleuts who live on St. Paul, which with 44 square miles is the largest of Alaska's five tiny Pribilof Islands. The Pribilofs are ringed in isolation 200 miles north of the Aleutian chain, 800 miles from mainland Alaska, 500 miles from Siberia, and only one other in the group—St. George, 40 miles to the southeast—is inhabited (page 539).

When I first jet-moved to St. Paul, it was late summer. The rocky beaches and 100-foot-tall craters seethed, bubbling about on rubbery clippers. It could be a desert, like a faraway metropolis, or a hell for the beach, to plunge into the dark sea. Soon it would be more, the south-

*Steep-cliffed St. George, one of five Pribilof islands, rises from the Bering Sea (above). Isolated islanders face cuts in federal support and opposition to their seal-skin industry. Issues that raise a question: Is there a future here for Aleut natives such as St. Paul mayor John R. McCalhott, Piana, his wife, and their children (facing page)?*





visit St. Paul each summer. There's a limit to how many the island can handle."

The "humanitarians," as some Aleuts call the preservationists, concede that seals die most quickly and with the least trauma when killed by stunning and sticking. But they object to the harvest on grounds of unnecessary killing and the high cost to the government of the Pribilof program. The federal government spends 5.3 million dollars a year—75 percent of Pribilof income.

Walter Kirkness, director of the Pribilof Islands Program for the National Marine Fisheries Service, offers a rebuttal. "If we halt sealing, it would lead to abrogation of the treaty. As a result, we could easily see the return of free-for-all slaughter of seals at sea without any international controls at all. That would be devastating to the seals."

Mike Zacharof had an even more basic objection: "Instead of worrying about seals, which are in no danger of extinction, why not worry about an honest-to-goodness endangered species—the Aleut people?"

Since the Russians first gained sway over

Alaska, Aleuts have decreased from an estimated 20,000 to a mere 3,200. White man's diseases wiped out many. So did a Russian disregard for native lives.

Under U. S. administration, a repressive bureaucracy brought little progress until, in 1971, the federal government settled aboriginal claims for land and compensation and gave Alaska's Aleuts, Eskimos, and Indians a means to control their lot. The settlement established profit-making corporations for each native village and region, with every villager a shareholder. For St. Paul's Tanadgusix, the chief profit makers are hotels and a restaurant.

Islanders won a reprieve for sealing when Congress extended the fur seal treaty through 1984. They were helped by the Sierra Club and National Audubon Society, which supported the treaty and looked upon it as a hallmark of wildlife conservation and management.

But a new threat to the islanders' economic well-being has suddenly loomed.

"It's called Reaganomics," said Agafon

